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语法框架

一、词性成分及其相互间的修饰关系

1. 常见的词性种类

名词 (Noun)	动词 (Verb)	形容词 (Adjective)	副词 (Adverb)
代词 (Pronoun)	介词 (Preposition)	连词 (Conjunction)	感叹词 (Interjection)
冠词 (Article)	数词 (Numeral)	限定词 (Determiner)	

2. 词性之间的修饰关系

- ① 形容词性成分修饰名词性成分；
- ② 副词性成分修饰动词、形容词性成分、其他副词性成分。

二、词性成分基本概念及其作用

1. 介词

- ① 用法
介词 + 名词性成分 = 介词短语
其他情况下，其充当形容词性成分 or 副词性成分
- ② 形容词属性的介词短语，一般用作后置定语，用来修饰名词性成分；
- ③ 副词属性的介词短语，用于修饰动词、形容词性成分、其他副词性成分。
- ④ 介词的形式
补充：简单介词：as, at, by, during, with...
分词介词：considering, including, given, granted...
短语介词：ahead of, next to, because of, owing to, along with, as well as, in case of, in common with, as a result of, in the absence of, to the best of, with an eye to...

2. 介词短语的功能

- ① 定语：介词短语可以修饰名词性成分，通常放在被修饰词后
The book on the table is mine.
- ② 状语：介词短语可以作为状语，提供关于动词发生的时间、地点、原因、方式或条件等额外信息。
She arrived after dinner.
- ③ 补语：某些动词或形容词后可以直接接介词短语作为补语，以提供更多信息。
He is good at math.
动词：感官动词 (see, hear, feel, watch, notice)
使役动词 (make, let, have)
表示位置或状态的动词 (put, consider, keep, leave)
表示同意或不同意的动词 (agree, disagree, object)
表示了解或理解的动词 (know, understand, realize)
形容词：表示情感或心理状态的形容词 (happy, sad, angry, tired, interested)
表示位置或状态的形容词 (proud, interested, involved, responsible)
表示感觉或感知的形容词 (aware, certain, sure)
- ④ 宾语：某些及物动词可以接受介词短语作为宾语（不常见）
I can't agree with you on this matter (作为动词的一部分而不是单独的宾语)
- ⑤ 主语：介词短语通常不直接作为主语，但某些情况下，介词短语中的成分可以构成主语。
In the garden is where we like to relax. (倒装结构，用于强调，其中 where 引导主语从句)
- ⑥ 表语：介词短语可以作为表语，用来解释或定义主语
The problem is in the planning.

三、简单句

1. 结构成分基本概念及其用法

- ① **主语 (Subject)** : 句子的主体话题 or 动作的发出者;
- ② **谓语 (Predicate)** : 即谓语动词;
- ③ **宾语 (Object)** : 谓语动词的执行对象;
- ④ **定语 (Attributive)** : 修饰名词性成分的成分;
- ⑤ **状语 (Adverbial)** : 修饰动词、形容词性成分、其他副词性成分;
- ⑥ **补语 (Complement)** : 补充说明额外的成分。
补充: 补语 = 宾语补语 or 主语补语 【A is B】;
表语的本质: 主语补语

2. 简单句类型及其基本概念

- ① SV (主谓): **主语** + **谓语**
- ② SVP (主系表): **主语** + **系动词** + **表语** (主语补语)
- ③ SVO (主谓宾): **主语** + **谓语** + **宾语**
- ④ SVOO (主谓双宾): **主语** + **谓语** + **间接宾语** + **直接宾语**
补充: 双宾语结构的句子, 可以用介词 for, to 来改写
- ⑤ SVOC (主谓宾补): **主语** + **谓语** + **宾语** + **宾语补语**

3. 关于语法分析

- ① 看标点, 做预判
- ② 主干公式: $\frac{\text{连词}}{\text{动词}} = \frac{n-1}{n}$ (注意连词省略的情况)
- ③ 判断其他修饰成分
区分 主谓双宾 和 主谓宾补: 在 **宾语/补语** 前加 be, 若不合语义及逻辑则为 **宾语**, 否则为 **补语**。
区分 did 和 done 同体: 在 did / done 前加 be, 若符合语态及语义则为 done, 否则为 did。

四、从句

1. 疑问词的词性

Who (Whom)	Whose	What	Which	Where
When	Why	How	That	

2. 独立句子变从句的具体步骤

- ① 调语序, 存在倒装语序的, 调整为陈述语序。
- ② 加连词, 陈述句用 what; 一般疑问句用 whether; 特殊疑问句用原本的疑问词作为连词
- ③ 把连词置于从句句首

3. 名词性从句

- ① **主语从句**: 从句整体充当 **主语**, **名词性成分**;
补充: 形式 **主语**, **主语** 成分所表达或涵盖的内容过多时, 用形式主语 it 来替代 (ENDWEIGHT)
- ② **宾语从句**: 从句整体充当 **宾语**, **名词性成分**;
补充: 形式 **宾语**, **宾语** 成分所表达或涵盖的内容过多时, 用形式 **宾语** it 来替代 (ENDWEIGHT)
- ③ **表语从句**: 从句整体充当 **表语**, **名词性成分**;

④ 同位语从句：从句整体充当同位语（针对抽象名词的名词性解释说明）。

补充：同位语与主语所指向的对象（谓宾结构）存在连续的逻辑关系。

4. 形容词性从句

① 关系代词

主语关系代词：Who、Which、That

宾语关系代词（动词宾语）：Who、Whom、Which、That

宾语关系代词（介词宾语）：Who、Whom、Which

补充：介词前置（短语动词中的介词一般不前置，而是独立的介词）的前提下，使用 prep + whom

prep + which、prep + that

状语关系代词：When（时间）、Where（地点）、Why（原因）

定语关系代词：Whose、Which

补语关系代词：Which、That

② 限制性定语从句 和 非限制性定语从句

I do not wear clothes, which makes me different from other people.

I do not wear clothes which makes me different from other people.

非限制性定语从句的判断：有逗号；关系词用 which、who、where、when

限制性定语从句的本质：筛选

非限制性定语从句的本质：补充

5. 副词性从句

① 时间状语从句

引导词：when while as before after since until

when：时间段 or 时间点（短暂性） while：时间段（持续性） as：随着/一边…一边（持续性）

until：时间段（持续性：主句持续性动词的肯定式 or 主句短暂性动词否定式）

② 地点状语从句

引导词：where

where：可以用来引导实际地点或抽象的空间（域）

③ 原因状语从句

引导词：because for as since

because：I do not study English because it is too hard for me.

I do not study English because I need to pass the exam.（否定转移）

根据语意判断是否需要否定转移

④ 目的状语从句

引导词：so that in order that if in case

If：Take an umbrella if it rains.（没带伞）

in case：Take an umbrella in case it rains.（带伞）

⑤ 结果状语从句

引导词：so... that... such... that...

so... (+形容词) that...

such... (+名词) that...

⑥ 条件状语从句

引导词：if unless once in case as/so long as so far as

⑦ 让步状语从句

引导词：though/although even if while no matter however as

as 引导的倒装结构：Much as I respect him, I can't agree with him.

⑧ 比较状语从句

(A is to B what/as C is to D, A 对于 B 等价于 C 对于 D)

Reading is to the mind what/as exercise is to the body.

(more than, 远比、更多)

Nothing is more valuable than time.

(no less than, 不少于、同样)

Sally is no less **hard-working** **than** her sister (~~is hard-working~~).

(no more than, 不多于、不如)

Sally is no more **hard-working** **than** her sister (~~is hard-working~~).

(as... + adj / adv as..., 即... 又...、和... 一样)

Michael learns **as** quickly **as** (~~he does~~) efficiently.

This work is not **as** difficult **as** you think (~~this work is difficult~~).

五、非谓语动词

1. 非谓语动词的分类及其基本概念

① **不定式**(to do): 具有**名词属性**、**形容词属性**、**副词属性**。

→第一, 在句中作**主语**、**宾语**、**补语**、**定语**、**状语**

To make you understand me is impossible.

I will try to forget you.

To know everything is to know nothing.

At the meeting a decision was made to transfer a part of the students to another school.

She wept to hear the news.

→第二, 还会作为插入语(此时不需要进行语法分析)

常用: to begin with to be frank to conclude to be honest to tell the truth
so to speak to say the least of to be fair

To be fair, he has worked hard these days.

→第三, 不定式的逻辑主语和逻辑宾语问题

Sally will be proud (for her sister) to win the competition. (逻辑主语-her sister)

It's very wise (of us) not to argue with the teacher. (逻辑主语-us)

I need a pen to write with. [write with a pen]

Michale is the best person to consult about the matter with. [consult about the matter with Michale]

→第四, 不定式的时态、语态问题

现在时态(to do): 不定式动作在谓语动作的同时或之后。

完成时态(to have done): 不定式动作在谓语动词动作之前。

进行时态(to be doing): 在谓语动作发生时, 不定式动作正在进行。

被动式(to be done): 不定式的逻辑主语是不定式动作的对象或承受者。

I'm sorry to keep you waiting. I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

Sally is happy to visit Beijing. Sally is happy to have visited Beijing.

② **动名词**(v + ing): 在语法层面上, 动名词 = 名词, 但存在逻辑主语/宾语, 以及可以变换时态、语态。

→第一, 动名词在句中作**主语**、**宾语**、**表语**、**定语**

It is not easy really using a language in the real country where it is spoken.

→第二, 动名词作主语: 位于句末(特殊句型)

句型1: It is no good / use / a waste of time doing sth. (干某事没用)

It is a waste of time **trying to explain.**

句型2: There is no point / use / good (in) doing sth. (干某事没必要、没意义)

There is no use **arguing with him.**

句型3: There is no doing sth. (不可能做到某事)

There is no **telling what will happen tomorrow.**

→第三, 动名词作宾语(动词宾语)

常用动词: admit advise avoid consider deny like dislike enjoy
feel like finish forgive give up can't help imagine involve mention
mind miss permit prohibit resist risk suggest

I hate **lying** and **cheating.**

→第四, 动名词作宾语(介词宾语)

I look forward to **leaving this town** and **starting a new life.**

From **having parties** to **chatting online**, I just love knowing new people.

句型 1: Have difficulty / trouble / problems / a hard time /... (in) doing sth. (做某事遇到了困难)

I once had a time **getting used to living in Beijing**.

句型 2: can't help / resist doing or can't keep from doing... (情不自禁做某事)

I can't help **reading this book**.

→第五, 动名词作定语

判断动名词和分词同体: 分词和修饰成分构成主谓关系, 动名词和修饰成分间可以用介词改写。

分词 = 形容词性

动名词 = 名词性

reading materials (阅读材料)

washing machine (洗衣机)

→第六, 动名词的逻辑主语问题

Sally insisted on **reading the letter**. (默认的逻辑主语: Sally)

Sally insisted on **my reading the letter**. (默认的逻辑主语: I)

所有格问题: **Her going off in such a hurry** is strange. (主语: 所有格)

I'm not happy about **Sally's going off in such a hurry**. (动名词: 所有格与宾格皆可)

I'm not happy about **someone going off in such a hurry**. (不定代词: 普通格)

I've always had a dream **of my father, mother, and I living together**. (逻辑主语太长: 普通格)

→第七, 动名词的语态、语气问题 (被动式、完成式)

被动式: 逻辑主语作为动作的承受者

I'm not used to **being treated like that**.

完成式: 强调动名词结构的动作在谓语动词之前

I could not remember **having heard anyone say that before**.

完成被动式: 逻辑主语作为动作的承受者且该动作在谓语动词之前

I appreciate **having been given the chance to study abroad**.

主动形式表被动

The garden needs watering.

对比区别:

He deserves shooting first. (动宾关系)

He deserves to shoot first. (主谓关系)

→第八, 动名词与不定式的区别

不定式: 强调具体的、一次性的、待实现的动作, 一般与某个特殊的动作执行者联系在一起。

动名词: 一般性事实, 意义上更加抽象, 一般不与特定的动作执行者联系在一起。

I like playing basketball.

I like to play basketball.

动名词: 逻辑主语范围更大, 可以泛指所有人。

不定式: 逻辑主语通常仅仅是句子中的主语。

He hates drinking.

He hates to drink.

动名词: 作主语时, 通常表示已经实现的行为, 或者不受时间限制的行为。

不定式: 作主语时, 表示将要实现, 但仍未实现的行为。

Beijing invited to the party made Michael happy. [已经被邀请了]

It would make Michael happy to be invited to the party. [还没被邀请]

What he always wishes is angling for compliments. [不受时间限制]

What he wishes now is to angle for compliments. [表示将来的行为]

② **分词** [现在分词 (doing) 过去分词 (done)]: 保留了动词的部分特征, 有自己的宾语、状语等

被视为形容词性成分 or 副词性成分 (定语、状语、表语、补足语)

→第一, 分词的意义

现在分词意义 1: 表示主动的、正在进行的动作

The little girl **smiling at me** is really lovable.

现在分词意义 2: 表示主动的、一般的动作

an **understanding man** = a man who understands people

过去分词意义 1: 表示被动的、一般的动作 (及物动词)

a **respected writer** = a writer who is respected

过去分词意义 2: 表示主动一般的动作 (不及物动词)

returned students = students who have returned

→第二, 分词的逻辑主语问题

修改句子结构

Waiting for a bus, I saw a little cat walk to me. (逻辑主语: I)

独立分词结构

【名词 + 分词】结构

Nobody having anymore to say, the meeting was closed. (逻辑主语: nobody)

【with + 名词 + 分词】结构

The old man often takes a walk after dinner with his dog following him. (逻辑主语: his dog)

固定结构

Generally speaking, men are stronger than women.

Strictly speaking, girls are smarter than boys.

Judging from what he has done, he is a lazy student.

Taking of English, she is the best student.

Considering she has no experience, she has done a good job.

Granting that he has made a mistake, he is not to blame.

→第三, 分词作状语

条件

Given more time, we could have done better.

If we had been given more time, we could have done better.

相较于从句非谓语所表达的清晰程度较为模糊

时间

Once installed, this machine operates automatically.

Once it is installed, this machine operates automatically.

原因

Not knowing what to do next, I need your advice.

Because I don't know what to do, I need your advice.

让步

Although understanding no Chinese, he was able to communicate.

Although he understood no Chinese, he was able to communicate.

结果

He fired, killing an enemy.

He fired, so that he killed an enemy.

方式

He earns a living driving a car.

He earns a living as he drives a car.

注: 分词作状语时, 可保留连词

When waiting for the bus, I saw a little cat walk to me.

When I was waiting for the bus, I saw a little cat walk to me.

→第四, 分词作表语

现在分词

What he says sounds more convincing.

过去分词

She is deeply read in literature.

→第五, 分词作定语

现在分词: 作定语时, 表示其所修饰的名词是分词动作的发出者, 二者构成主谓关系, 且有正在进行的含义。

单个现在分词作定语时, 一般放在其所修饰的名词之前; 如放在其所修饰的名词之后, 则视为一种强调。

on the following day → on the day following

She has no living parents → She has no parents living.

过去分词: 及物动词的过去分词作定语时, 其所修饰的名词是分词行为的承受者, 构成动宾关系, 表示被动行为。

published writings a moved object

不及物动词的过去分词作定语时, 其不表示被动意义, 仅仅表示完成。

faded roses the frozen lake

过去分词作定语时, 一般放在其所修饰的名词之前; 如放在其所修饰的名词之后, 则视为一种强调。

A penny saved is a penny gained.

三种被动结构

The built house is beautiful.

The house **that** has been built is beautiful.

The house being built is beautiful.

The house **that** is being built is beautiful.

The house to be built is beautiful.

The house **that** will be built will be beautiful.

→第六, 分词作补足语

We saw the sun rising from behind the trees.

We saw the sun, and **the sun was rising.** (✓)

We saw a **rising sun.** (We saw a sun that was rising) (x)

不定式与分词的区别 (补足语)

不定式作补足语: 强调自始至终的全过程

I saw Michael climb up the tree.

分词作补足语: 强调正在进行

I saw Michael climbing up the tree.

→第七, 使用分词的注意事项

一般式 vs 完成式

Having sung a song, He sat down.

Singing a song, he sat down.

动词的用法问题

Chinese children **grown** in the US speak good English. (x)

Chinese children **raised** in the US speak good English. (✓)

Chinese children **who grow up** in the US speak good English. (✓)

2. 非谓语动词与从句间的转换

① 名词性从句转换为名词、动名词、不定式

Whether he is a transsexual [or not] doesn't matter.

His being a transsexual or not doesn't matter.

The problem is **what** he is.

The problem is **his identity.**

不必为了转换强行变为非谓语, 判断非谓语动词是否贴切

His dream is **that**he becomes a successful entrepreneur.

His dream is **to become a successful entrepreneur.**

② 形容词性从句转换为形容词、不定式、分词、介词短语

Michael likes friends **who**are always to help.

Michael likes **ready-to-help** friends.

I like the flowers **that**are on the table.

I like the flowers **on the table.**

In Fujian there exist certain traditions **that**people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking find strange.

In Fujian there exist certain traditions **not to easily understood by people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking.**

③ 副词性从句转换为不定式、介词短、分词

时间

WhenI opened the windows the cat jumped out.

With my opening the windows the cat jumped out.

地点

People plant trees **where**are a lot of sunshine.

People plant trees **in sunlit places.**

结果

I opened the window **so that**the cat jumped out.

I opened the window **the cat jumping out.**

目的

I opened the window **so that** the cat could jump out.

I opened the window, the cat being able to jump out.

条件

If you heat water, you can change it into steam.

Heating water, you can change it into steam.

让步

Though I opened the window, the cat didn't jump out.

Despite my opening the window, the cat didn't jump out.

方式

He raised his head **as though** he was going to command silence.

He raised his head as though to command silence.

④ 非谓语动词的缺点

非谓语动词在表意方面的准确性比从句差

To hear him sing, you might take him for a girl.

If or When you hear him sing, you might take him for a girl.

⑤ 非谓语动词和从句的混用

Walking thorough the crowded marketplace, the scent of freshly baked bread and the sound of vendors calling out their goods filled the air, creating a lively atmosphere **that** made me feel like I was part a vibrant community.

六、动词【时、体、貌】

1. 动词及时间状语的种类

① 动词的分类

第一类动词：状态动词 (states) know love have want

第二类动词：活动动词 (activities) walk swim write read

第三类动词：过程动词 (accomplishments) build persuade prepare

第四类动词：瞬间动词 (achievements) kill drop catch arrive

② 时间状语的分类

第一类时间状语 (时间点) tomorrow morning at 11 three years ago

第二类时间状语 (定位时间段) since 2018 during the first half of last year

第三类时间状语 (不定位时间段) for one year for three days

2. 第一类动词：状态动词 (states)

① 状态动词是“不动”的动词，仅仅代表一种状态。(一般不用于进行时态)

Michael **doesn't belong** here.

This door **opens** easily.

② 一般现在时 vs 现在进行时

He **lives** in Beijing. (永久 or 反复状态)

He **is living** in Beijing. (暂时状态)

③ 过去时

Michael **lived** in Beijing. (未完成状态)

Michael **lived** in Beijing from 2018 to 2020. (完成状态)

④ 完成时

Michael **has lived** in Beijing. (完成状态)

Michael **has lived** in Beijing since 2018. (未完成状态)

3. 第二类动词：活动动词 (activities)

① 活动动词时“会动”的动词，动作没有起点和终点，或者起点和终点并不明确。

I **work** in Huare. (动作没有终点)

Puppies **grow** fast. (反复的活动，存在模糊的起点和终点)

She **read** three pages. (已完成的活动，起点和终点被量化了)

② 完成时 vs 完成进行时

Michael **has worked** here. (已完成状态)

Michael **has been working** here. (未完成状态)

4、第三类动词：过程动词 (accomplishments)

① 过程动词不但“会动”，而且有明确动作终点。

He **persuaded** his friend to go back to school. (已完成状态)

② 第三类动词各时态表现

They **build** houses. (同义转为第二类动词)

They **are building** a house. (未完成状态)

They **have built** a house. (已完成状态)

They **have been building** a house. (未完成状态)

They **had built** a house. (已完成状态)

They **had been building** a house. (未完成状态)

5、第四类动词：瞬间动词 (achievements)

① 第四类动词突出“瞬时性”，动作在瞬间发生并即时结束。

The accident **killed** four people. (已完成状态)

② 第四类动词各个事态的表现

Sally **buys** new shoes. (词义转为第二类动词)

Sally **bought** new shoes. (已完成状态)

Sally **bought** new shoes. (过去反复发生的动作)

The bombs **stopped** exploding. (词义转为第三类动词)

③ 具体情况分析

On the outskirts of town, **there stands**¹ an ancient oak tree. Its branches **have provided**² shade for generations. Locals often **gather**³ there, **sharing**⁴ stories of their lives. **As the sun sets**⁵, it **paints**⁶ the sky in hues of orange and pink. **Birds chirp**⁷, **having nested**⁸ in the tree for years. **Some families have picnicked**⁹ beneath its branches, **creating**¹⁰ cherished memories. **The tree has weathered**¹¹ storms and **witnessed**¹² countless events. **People have come and gone**¹³, **leaving**¹⁴ traces of their presence. Over the years, **the tree has become**¹⁵ a symbol of endurance, a living testament to the passage of time.

[1]stands: ①+未完成

[2]have provided: ②+未/已完成

[3]gather: ②+未完成

[4]sharing: ②+未完成

[5]sets: ③+未完成

[6]paints: ③+未完成

[7]chirp: ②+未完成

[8]having nested: ③+未完成

[9]have picnicked: ③+已完成

[10]creating: ③/④+已完成

[11]has weathered: ③+已完成

[12]has witnessed: ③+已完成

[13]have come and gone: ②/③+未完成

[14]leaving: ④+已完成

[15]has become: ④+已完成